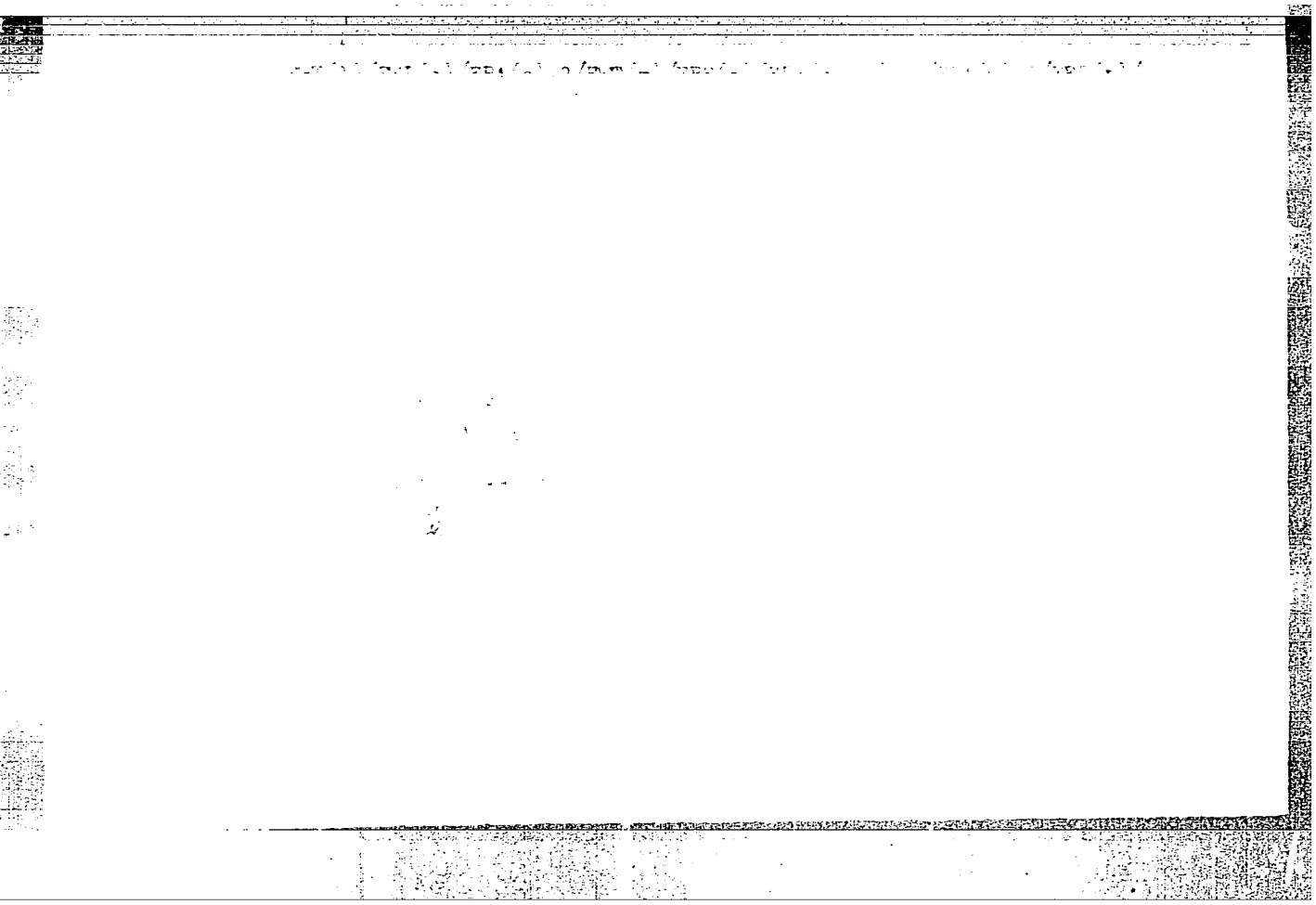
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410014-1"



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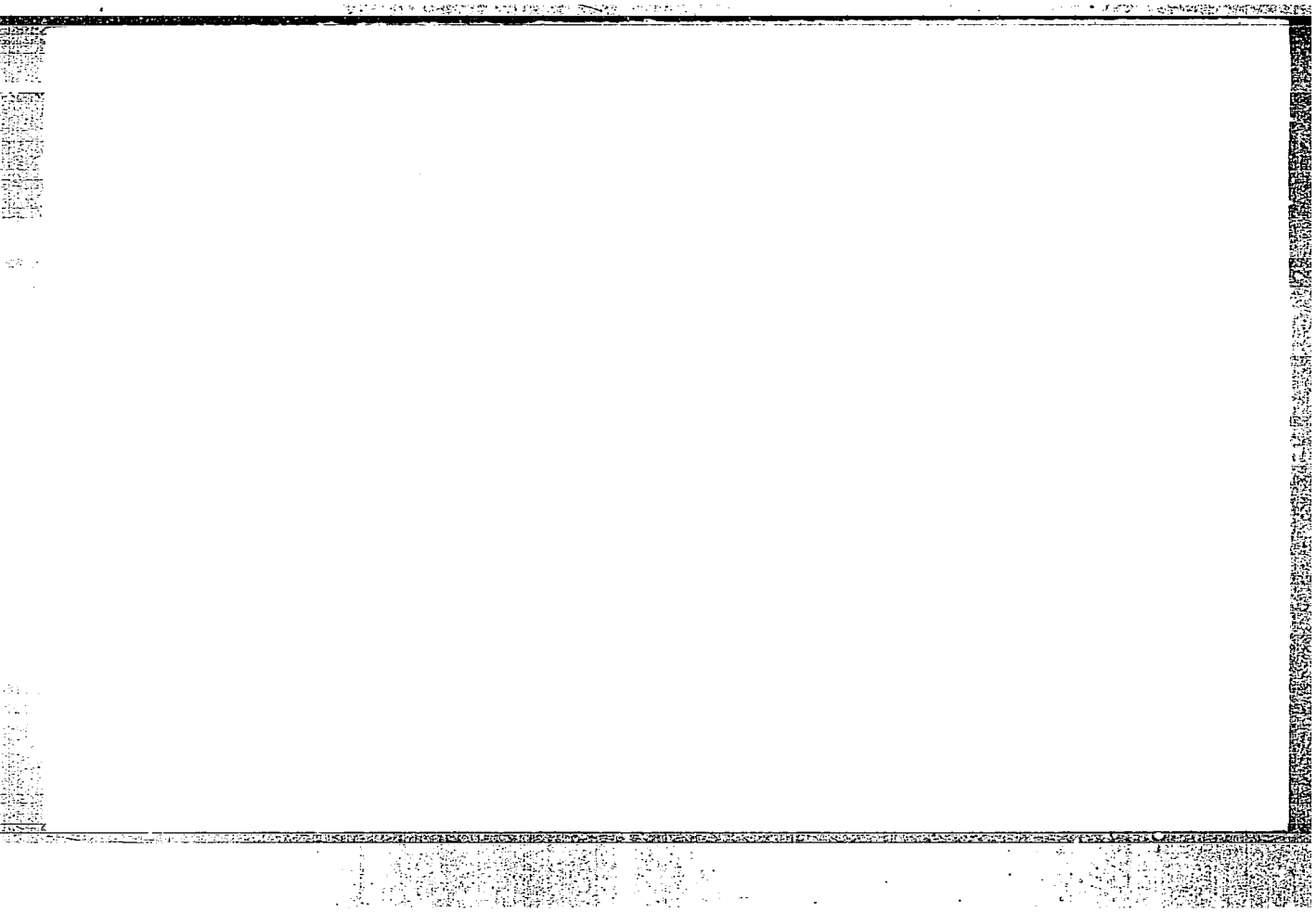
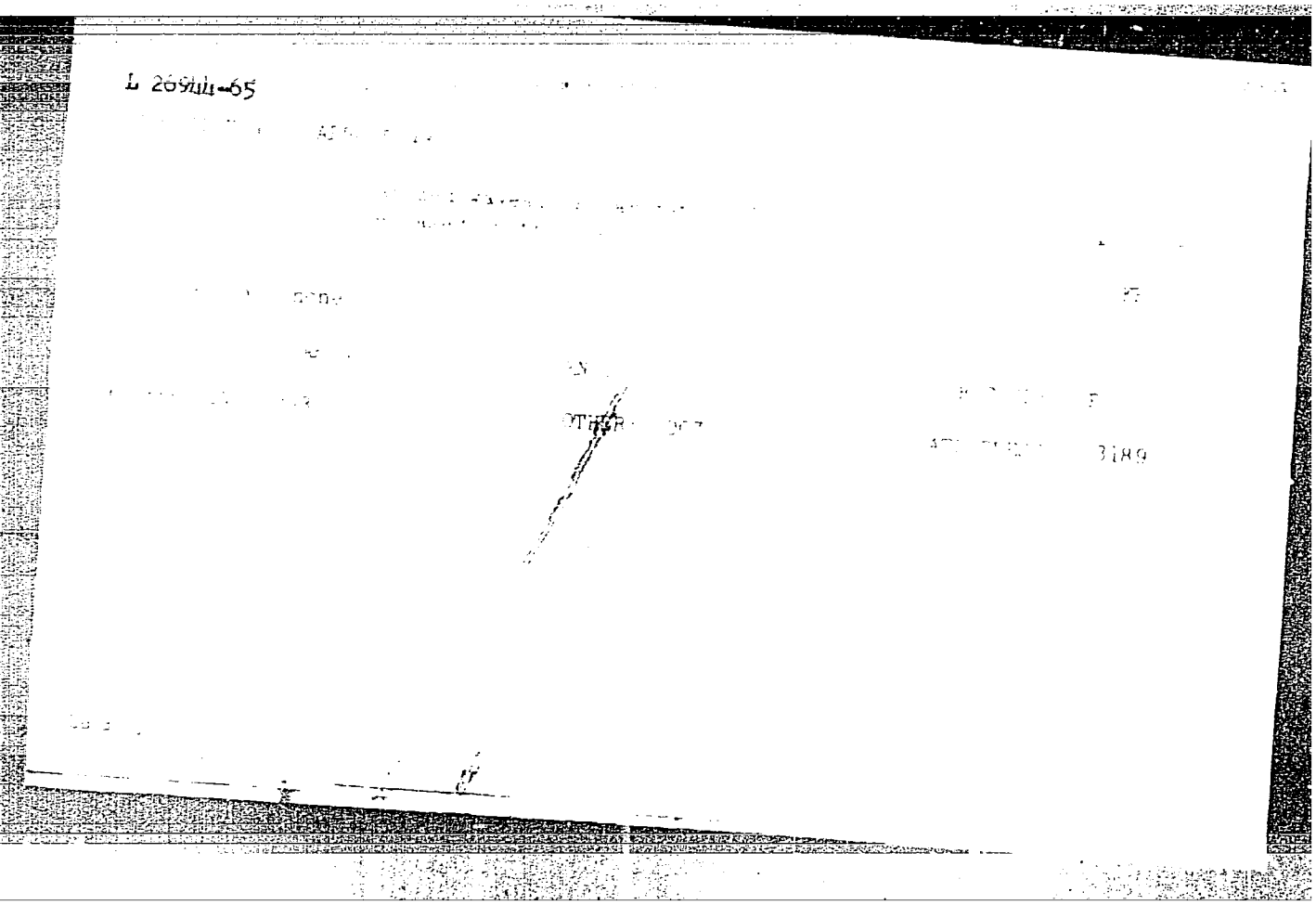


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410014-1"



L 26944-65

L 08213-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6031625 SOURCE CODE: UR/0108/66/021/009/0013/0018

AUTHOR: Kaznacheyev, Yu. I.; Gorshkova, N. K.; Kolesnikova, N. A.

33
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Optic waveguides with small losses

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 21, no. 9, 1966, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: optic waveguide, light energy, waveguide loss

ABSTRACT: The article presents an approximate method for calculation of the energy losses in an optic waveguide, and their dependence on the wavelength and on the optical parameters of the metallic walls. The treatment depends on the approximation of the optical geometry for a waveguide to the ideal geometry, and on several other simplifying assumptions. The quantitative results obtained, together with previously published data, make it possible to draw certain conclusions as to the possible parameters for transmission along an optic waveguide. The effect of the walls of an optic waveguide begins to express itself with glancing incidence of the rays, and rises as the glancing angle Θ increases. In a real waveguide the light rays describe complicated trajectories. For the purposes of the present treatment the rays can be divided into two categories--meridional and spiral. The first propagate themselves in planes which contain the axis of the tube; the second along planes which do not contain

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.371.8

L 05215-67

ACC NR: AP6031625

the axis. Based on the above premises, the article gives a calculation relationship for damping as a function of wavelength for tubes with aluminum, copper, and silver walls. It also presents an evaluation of the dependences of the energy losses as a function of the choice of material for the optic waveguide. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 egk

BERGMAN, A.G.; KAZNACHEYEVA, K.F.; GORYACHEVA, V.P.; SADOVSKIY, A.P.

Reciprocal system consisting of pyrophosphates and fluorides of sodium and potassium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.6:1455-1460 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya i Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

(Alkali metal fluorides)
(Alkali metal pyrophosphates)

VEKHOV, V.A.; TRAVIN, A.B.; KAZNACHEYEVA, K.T.

Petrographic and physicochemical characteristics of Madzhigey deposit coals in Tuva Province. Trudy Khim.-met. inst. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.10:103-111 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Coal geology)

KAZNACHEYEVA, V.D.

Dynamics of the frontogenesis. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.1:47-64 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Meteorology)

L 43072-66 EWT(1) GW/JXT(CZ)
ACC-NR: AT6015567 SOURCE CODE: UR/2648/65/000/020/0086/0100

AUTHOR: Kaznacheyeva, V. D.

21
3+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Correspondence of actual and geostrophic wind fields

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 20(35), 1965. Voprosy regional'noy sinoptiki Sredney Azii (Problems of regional synoptics of Central Asia), 86-100

TOPIC TAGS: geostrophic wind, wind velocity, wind direction

ABSTRACT: The correspondence was investigated on the basis of the mean values of actual and geostrophic winds for equal areas. Zonal and meridional components of actual wind were evaluated as the mean values for triangular areas using three probing stations; the mean geostrophic wind for the same area was evaluated using the formula

$$\frac{H_A - H_B}{l_{AB}} \frac{1}{2\omega \sin \varphi} = u_r \cos \alpha - v_r \sin \alpha.$$

where H_A and H_B are the altitudes of isobaric surfaces at points A and B, respectively; l_{AB} is the distance between A and B; ω is the earth's rotational speed; φ is the

Card 1/3 UDC: 551.558.2

L 43072-66

ACC NR: AT6015567 O

mum moduli of the resulting ageostrophic wind during the winter season are located along the eastern coast lines of Asia and North America, whereas during the summer season, the mean ageostrophic deviations are smaller; 4) there is a considerable correspondence between the climatic fields of geostrophic and actual winds; 5) ageostrophic deviations and geostrophic and actual wind vectors over mountains and foothills are similar in their order of magnitude; 6) actual and geostrophic winds over flatlands are stronger than over mountains up to a 300 mb surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 8 tables, 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04,08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3 hs

ACC NR: AR6016949 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/012/B035/B036

AUTHOR: Kaznacheyeva, V.D.

TITLE: On the distribution of divergence

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 12B232

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sredneaz. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, vyp. 20(35), 1965, 101-111

TOPIC TAGS: cyclone, atmospheric front, atmospheric front structure, atmospheric horizontal divergence, WIND VELOCITY

ABSTRACT: The distribution of caiculated magnitudes of the horizontal divergence, and also the curl of the real wind velocity and vertical motions on 12th to 15th March 1957 were studied. The process of intensive rearrangement of the altitudinal frontal zone (VFZ) and of the active cyclonic activity was chosen. Horizontal divergence was determined on the basis of wind field data at 6 o'clock every day on the 850, 700, 500, 400 and 300 mb surfaces, in the presence of 200 and 100 mb data for 12 points. On the 850 mb surface, to the front and to the center of the ground cyclone corresponds, as a rule, a convergence region; and in the rear - divergence. A similar picture was observed at 700 mb, but here the convergence region decreases in size, giving place to the divergence, and the convergence is squeezed into the frontal part of the cyclone. On higher levels, the distribution picture of divergence becomes less definite. Ground level fronts are related to convergence regions at 850 mb; increase

Card 1/2

UDC 551.552:551/551.32

ACC NR: AR6016949

of convergence is noted before the warm and particularly after the cold fronts. On the 700 mb surface such distribution becomes less distinct and has a certain shift. On higher levels, to ground fronts correspond the VFZ's. Convergence zones are located in the rear of height troughs, predominantly left of the VFZ axis, where a cyclonic shift of wind is noted. To the right of the VFZ axis, in the rear of troughs one may find divergencies. Substantial regions of divergence are noted, as a rule, in the front part of the troughs, and these divergence zones are the ones conditioning the intensive deepening of the cyclones. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 04/

Card 2/2

40055

3,5000

S/166/62/000/003/003/010
B163/B104

AUTHORS: Gruza, G. V., Kaznacheyeva, V. D.

TITLE: On the structure of the height field of isobaric surfaces

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1962, 25 - 31

TEXT: If $\phi(\lambda)$ is the height of a given isobaric surface over a point on the ground with geographical longitude λ and latitude φ, a zonal structure function $b_z(\delta)$ is defined as the mean square height difference.

$$b_z(\delta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}[\phi(\lambda+\delta) - \phi(\lambda)]^2\, d\lambda$$

It follows from this definition that b_z is an even function of δ. This function is determined for φ = 75,55 and 35° northern latitude and the isobaric surfaces corresponding to pressures of 700 and 500 mb for the months January and July, respectively, using data published by the TsIP in the International Geophysical Year 1958. A meridional structure function b_m

Card 1/2

is defined and determined to correspond. The first two members of a power series development $b_z(\delta) = B_1 \delta^2 + B_2 \delta^4 + \ldots$, and an anisotropy coefficient $k_a = b_z(\delta = 10^0)/b_z(\delta = 10^0)$ are evaluated and discussed. The anisotropy coefficient decreases with increasing latitude, and equals unity at about 50^0 northern latitude. The structure functions make it possible to estimate the error when the first and second spatial derivatives of the height field are replaced by divided differences with a given step width. Standards for the first and second spatial derivatives in latitude and longitude direction are given in a table for a step width of 500 km. There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno - issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute for Hydrometeorology)

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1961

ACCESSION NR: AT4031121 S/2648/63/000/010/0143/0150

AUTHOR: Kaznacheyeva, V. D.

TITLE: Computation of certain differential characteristics of the wind field

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 10 (25), 1963. Voprosy* aviatsionnoy meteorologii (Problems in aviation meteorology), 143-150

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, wind, weather forecasting, aviation meteorology, wind divergence, real wind

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the possibility of determining the differential characteristics of the wind field (first derivatives and divergence) by computation of these characteristics by different methods. For example, the author has computed the differential characteristics of the wind field for the period March 12-15, 1957, during which there was strong frontogenesis and cyclogenesis over the European SSSR and western Europe. The period considered was one of strong development of synoptic processes when there were considerable ageostrophic divergence and the use of the geostrophic wind could lead to appreciable distortions. The study revealed that when computing the differential characteristics of the wind field for large-scale synoptic processes it is necessary to employ carto-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012396 S/2648/63/000/015/0003/0012

AUTHOR: Gruza, G. V.; Kaznacheyeva, V. D.; Strel'nikova, Yu. P.

TITLE: The structure and ageostrophicity of a wind field over the valleys and mountainous regions of Central Asia

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 15(30), 1963, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: wind, saturation rate, ageostrophicity atmospheric circulation, wind velocity, wind profile

ABSTRACT: The main characteristic of the structural function of winds over mountains is its rapid saturation, which occurs first at short distances and later does not depend on distance. A formula is derived to calculate this independence of the structural function and the distance. Because of local circulations connected with the diversity of the mountain relief, wind velocities, even at short distances, are also statistically independent. To find out the difference between the absolute values, average coefficients were calculated characterizing the anisotropy. It was proved that the flow of wind over mountains is more isotropic than over valleys. The turbulent influence of mountain systems

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012396

causes an increase in the intensity of the wind. The comparison between real and geostrophic winds is important, but the differences between these winds do not correctly represent the ageostrophicity of atmospheric movements. The ageostrophic deviations depend on acceleration while the average acceleration in the atmosphere equals 0. The coefficient of the connection between the vectors of a real and a geostrophic wind is shown and the value of the vector connection is calculated according to a derived formula. The vector connection between the two types of winds is no worse over mountains than over valleys. The real and geostrophic winds are, on the average, stronger over valleys than over mountains. The braking effect of orographic obstacles occurs upward along the flow. "A. Zhamankulova, M. Ibragimova, S. Magdaliyeva, and T. Samsonova, students of the Tashkentskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University) participated in the collection and processing of data for the article."

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Tashkent (Central Asian Scientific Research Hydrometeorological Institute, Tashkent)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GRUZA, G.V.; KAZNACHEYEVA, V.D.

Structure of the pressure field of isobaric surfaces. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.3:25-31 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

(Atmospheric pressure)

L 12830-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACCESSION NR: AR4046159 S/0169/64/000/008/B039/B039

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 8B225

AUTHOR: Kaznacheyeva, V. D.

TITLE: Computation of certain differential characteristics of the wind field

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Sredneaz. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, vy*p. 10(25), 1963, 143-150

TOPIC TAGS: wind field, wind velocity, wind divergence

TRANSLATION: For computations of the spatial derivatives and divergence of the wind based on observational data, the author proposed the mapping of the wind velocity components. It is shown that cartographic analysis (during the drawing of the isolines) contributes to a definite smoothing, detection of large-scale processes and "filtering out" of fluctuations and errors. Wind data taken from the TAE tables were used in constructing charts of the horizontal wir components for the ground level and the 850-, 700-, 500-, 400-, 300-, 200- and 100-mb isobaric surfaces for the period 1-15 March 1957. In computing the derivatives the author used a grid of points, with an allowance made for change of scale with latitude. The interval used was a distance corresponding to 2.5° of the

Card 1/2

L 12830-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4046159

meridian (l = 277.84 km). The derivatives and horizontal divergence were computed by different methods, based on the use of a different number of grid points and different distances between them. A comparison of the results of the computations was accomplished by construction of correlation curves. For each level, the author cites the mean correlation coefficients for this period between the values of the derivatives and divergence, computed by different methods. It is noted that there is a high degree of agreement between the results obtained using several methods of computation. The standard divergence values for different levels are also given. L. Rukhovets

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Central Asian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

SUB CODE: ES ENCL: 00

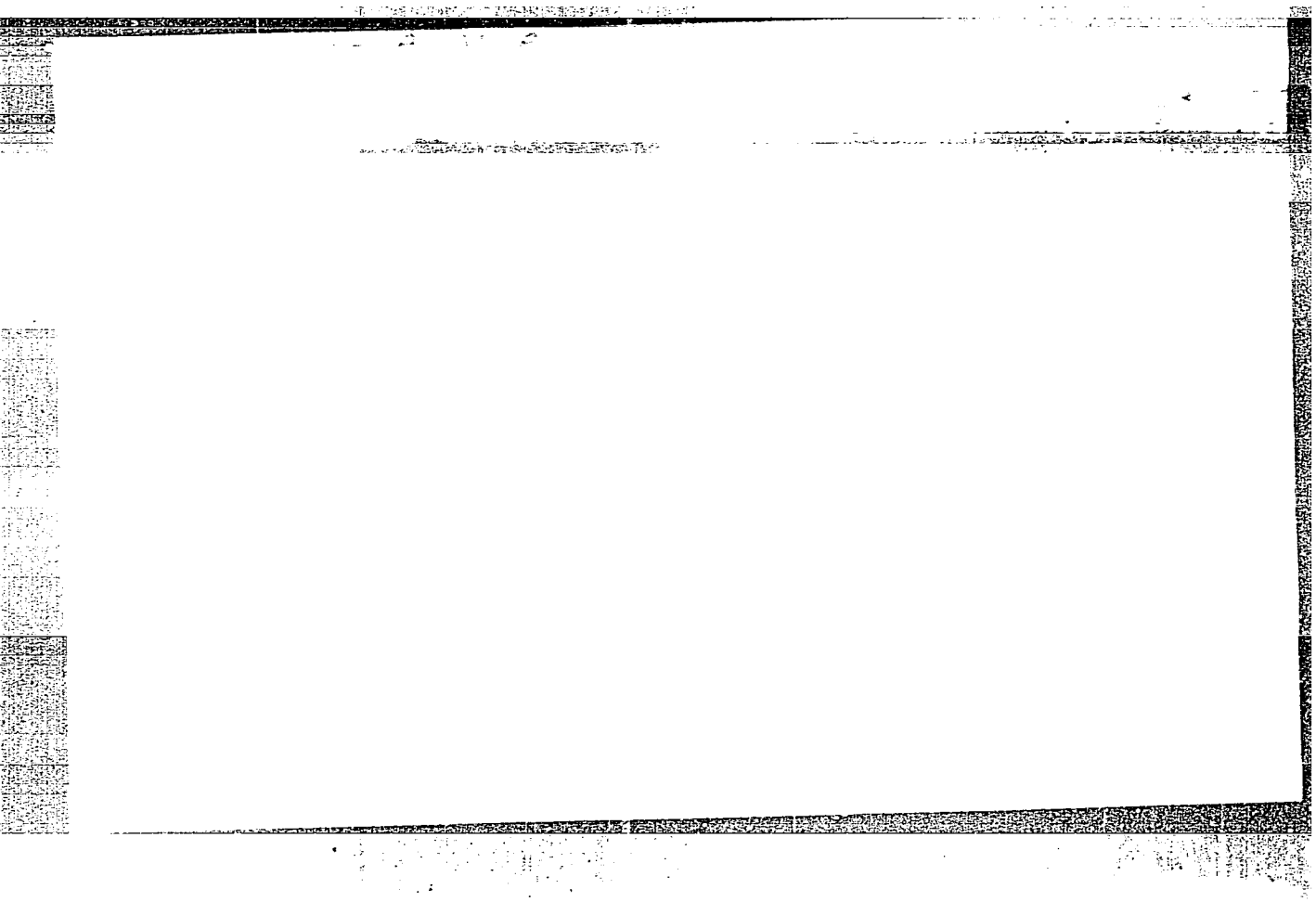
Card 2/2

KAZNACHEYEVA, V.D.

Conformity of the fields of real and geostrophic wind. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.20:86-100 '65.

Distribution of divergence. Ibid.:101-111

(MIRA 18:10)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410014-1"

ZELIKIN, M.B.; KAZNACHEYEVA, V.V.; NIKITENKO, L.I.; TIKHOMIROVA, I.D.

Filter materials used in the manufacture of "nitron" fibers. (MIRA 18:8)
Khim. volok. no.4:10-11 '65.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii, Khar'kov.

KAZNADZEY, N.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEVGENOVA, A.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAUROV, R.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

The problem of moisture on silkworm cocoons, their shells and the chrysalis. Tekst.prom.16 no.4:22-24 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy promyshlennosti.

(Silk manufacture)

KAZNADZEY, N.F.; LAPIDUS, L.A.

Accounting for cocoons by their conditioned weight. Tekst. prom. 17 no.8:53-54 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Silk manufacture--Accounting)

KAZNADZEY, N.F.

New methods for setting norms in the cocoon reeling industry.
Tekst. prom. 18 no.2:4-7 F '58. (MIRA 13:3)
(Silk manufacture)

KAZNEV, G.A.
(Candidate of Veterinary Sciences). Bacille-carriage in bovine pasteurellosis.

SO: Veterinariya: Vol. 28; No.11; November 1951 Unclassified (Tabcon)

KAZNEVSKAYA, V. A.

137-1957-12-23412

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 82 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Madyanov, A. M., Permitin, Ye. S., Miller, M. R., Lyutov, A. I., Vishevnik, V. K., Kaznevskaya, V. A.

TITLE: An Experiment in Casting an Eight-ton Ingot With Small Height-diameter Ratio (H/D = 0.5) [Opyt otlivki vos'mitonnogo slitka s malym otnosheniyem vysoty k diametru (H/D = 0.5)]

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v liteyn. proiz-ve. Nr 2. Gor'kiy, Knigoizdat, 1957, pp 222-232

ABSTRACT: An experimental ingot of the 40-A type was cast. The small ratio H/D = 0.5 was dictated by the conditions of forging. In order to achieve horizontal orientation of the crystallization plane, the following steps were taken: the exterior of the mold (M) was covered with heat-insulating slag-wool, the bottom of the M was cooled by air-water jets, and the shrinkage head was heated by an electric arc of a capacity of 1500 A. The pouring of the body of the ingot required 300 seconds, and the pouring of the shrinkage head (12 percent of the weight of the ingot) 210 seconds. The solidification time was 7 hrs. The horizontal orientation of the principal crystallization plane was not achieved. A study of the

Card 1/2

137-1957-12-23412

An Experiment in Casting an Eight-ton Ingot (cont.)

longitudinal templets showed a lack of axial sponginess, and a satisfactory macrostructure, with the shrinkage cavity open on top. Liquation beyond the axial zone was observed. In the cross-sectional templets the zone of small crystals occupied 20-30 mm, that of acicular crystals 50-60 mm, the remainder being non-oriented crystals of medium magnitude. On the cross-sectional templets taken from the center area and from the area below the sinkhead, large liquation-spots were discovered. The heat-insulating layer around the walls of the M proved to be detrimental, since it placed the liquation zones further away from the area of the arc's action. The employment of electrical heating improved the quality of the axial portion of the ingot. Plans for the cooling of the lower section of the ingot and for the design of a mold are presented.

G. S.

1. Castings-Development 2. Castings-Test methods 3. Castings-Test results

Card 2/2

ARTYNOV, M.; KAZNEVSKIY, M. [Kaznevs'kyi, M.]; PIL'CHEVSKAYA, S.M. [Pil'chevs'ka, S.M.], red.; SEMENYUK, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Television]Telebachennia. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo obrazotvorchoho mystetstva i muzychnoi lit-ry URSR, 1962. 35 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Ukraine—Television broadcasting)

KAZNEVSKIY, P.F.

Reacclimatization of the Altai wapiti in the southern Urals. Priroda 43 no.2:110-112 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Upravleniye po zapovednikam Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR. (Ural Mountains--Red deer) (Red deer--Ural Mountains)

KAZNEVSKIY, P.F.

Maral distribution in the Southern Urals [with English summary in insert] Zool.zhur.35 no.10:1554-1564 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye po zapovednikam i okhotnich'yemu khozyaystvu Ministerstva sel8skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Ural Mountains--Maral)

KAZNEVSKIY, P.F.

Interrelation between forest and true deer in preserves of the U.S.S.R. Soob.Inst.lesa no.13:25-31 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Voronezhskiy zapovednik.
(Deer) (Forests and forestry)

KAZNEVSKIY, P.F.

Red deer in the Voronezh Preserve during the last 40 years; dynamics of its abundance and the permissible population density. Zool. zhur. 42 no.6:926-931 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. State Game Preserve of Zhiguli.
(Voronezh Preserve—Red deer)

KAZNEVSKIY, P.F.

Feeding habits of maral in the Southern Urals. Trudy Bash.gos.zap. no.2:145-168 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

KAZNEVSKY, S. P.

(16)

Report presented at the Conference on Heat and Transfer.
Minsk, USSR, 5-10 June 61.

RH-2852
55

270. V. I. Borovoy, I. K. Toma, Fusion of Bodies at High Supersonic Gas Flow.

271. A. J. Ede, The Heat Transfer Coefficient for Flow in a Pipe.

272. S. I. Britkova, L. S. Shtemenko, Experimental Investigation of Slip and Temperature Jump at Rarefied Air Flow near the Solid Wall.

273. A. N. Devoine, On Some Results of the Investigation of Heat Transfer by Rarefied Gas at Natural Convection.

274. A. S. Ginsburg, O. I. Poslyakova, Heat Transfer at the Process of Radiative-Convective Baking by Infrared Rays

275. V. A. Raum, Influence of the Mass Transfer Coefficient on Water Temperature Distribution in the Assembly of the Water-Moderate Water-Cooled Reactor.

276. V. I. Subbotin, S. P. Kaznevsky, V. I. Sidorov, Investigation of Heat Removal by Liquid Metal Heat Agents on Models of Flat Heat Fuel Elements.

277. E. M. Fainzilber, Some Principal Problems of Criterial Methods of Heat Transfer Surface Investigation.

278. P. I. Puzyrnin, Application of the Thermodynamic Similarity Principles for Heat Transfer Calculations.

279. M. N. Medvedev, Generalization of the Newton Law of Cooling of Bodies.

280. V. K. Shcherbakov, Peculiarities of Heat Transfer Through the Wall with Longitudinal Fins at Surface Boiling.

281. A. V. Kas'yanov, Investigation of Convective Heat Transfer in Aluminum Pipes with Fins.

282. C. J. Schneller, Some Problems of Heat and Mass Transfer Studied in The National Research Institute of Heat Engineering

283. I. T. Elperin, Intensification of Heat Transfer Between Gas and Solid Surface by Means of Intermediate Heat Transfer Fluid.

284. M. V. Bulkov, S. S. Dukhin, The Theory of Thermal and Diffusive Relaxation of an Evaporating Drop.

285. Z. L. Miropolsky, M. E. Shitsman, Critical Heat Flow at Water Boiling in Ducts.

286. I. I. Mostinsky, Application of the Corresponding State Law for Heat Transfer Calculation at Boiling of a Liquid.

KAZNEVSKIY, V., inzh.; MERKULOV, I., inzh.; FATKIN, Yu., inzh.

Screen of a photon engine. Av.i kosm. 45 no.2:14-21 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Space vehicles—Nuclear power plants)

KAZNEVSKIY, Viktor Pavlovich; MIKHALKEVICH, T.V., redaktor; DZHATIYEV, S.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Aerodynamics in nature and technology] Aerodinamika v prirode i tekhnike. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1955. 124 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:5)
(Aerodynamics)

Moscow State ed.-pedagog. publishing house of ministry of Education RSFSR

KAZIMIRSKIY, VIKTOR PAVLOVICH

Razvedchiki Mezhplanetnogo Prostranstva (Explores in interplantary space) Pod Red. V. V. Dobronravova. Moskva, I zd-vo DOSAAF, 1957.
103 p. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.
Bibliography: p. 102.

A popular presentation dealing with rocket technique. The pamphlet includes a brief historical survey of Soviet scientists' accomplishments in this field and theoretical bases of rocket flight with description of a pocket. An appendix contains brief information on foreigh high-altitude rockets.

1(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1622

Kaznevskiy, Viktor Pavlovich

Aerodinamika v prirode i tekhnike (Aerodynamics in Nature and Engineering) 2nd ed., enl. Moscow, Uchpedgiz, 1958. 135 p. (Series: Biblioteka shkol'nika) 17,000 copies printed.

Ed.: T.V. Mikhalkevich; Tech. Ed.: B.N. Golovko

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The book presents in popular form the rudiments of aerodynamics and contains numerous examples. It considers the motion of airplanes, helicopters, rockets, projectiles, automobiles, fan blades, windmill vanes, parachutes, the flight of birds, insects, flying fish, bats, various seeds, and the phenomena of water spouts and tornadoes. The introduction contains a brief outline of the early state of aerodynamics, mentioning the following Russian scientists

Card 1/3

connected with it: Lomonosov, Mendeleyev, Mozhayskiy, Zhukovskiy, Chaplygin, Yur'yev, Khristianovich, Ostoslavskiy, Serebriyskiy, Dorodnitsyn, Tupolev, Yakovlev, Il'yushin, Mikoyan, and Lavochkin. The book contains 97 figures. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Aerodynamics in Nature and Engineering SOV/1622

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TL570.K36 1958)

IS/jmr
5-21-59

Card 3/3

KAZNEVSKIY, V.P.

29(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3184

Isakov, Petr Kuz'mich, Viktor Pavlovich Kaznevskiy, Valeriy Konstantinovich Lutskiy, and Tamara Lyudvigovna Rapoport

Iskusstvennyye sputniki zemli; 100 voprosov i otvetov (Artificial Earth Satellites; 100 Questions and Answers) Moscow, 1959. 95 p. 75,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR, and Vsesoyuznoye dobrovol'noye obshchestvo sodeystviya aviatsii i flotu. Sektsiya astronavtiki.

Ed. (Title page): V. P. Kaznevskiy; Ed. (Inside book): L. M. Gorodenskiy; Tech. Ed.: G. V. Furman.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader interested in space exploration and travel.

COVERAGE: This booklet on space vehicles and travel is set up in the form of questions and answers. Among the questions discussed are: the construction of satellites, fuels, rockets,

Card ~~1/11~~

orbital motion, satellite observation, man in space, astronavigation, etc. The authors thank Professor V. V. Dobronravov, Professor N. A. Fomin, I. A. Merkulov, Candidate of Technical Sciences S. M. Il'yashenko, N. A. Varvarov, V. G. Panteleyev, V. V. Glukhov, and N. V. Danilevskaya. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KAZNEVSKIY, V., inzh.

At supersonic speed along the ground. IUn.tekh. 3 no.4:33-35 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Aeronautical research)

KAZNEVSKIY, V., inzh.

Twentieth anniversary of a significant rocket launching. IUn. tekh. 4 no.9:22 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Rockets (Aeronautics)--Launching)

KAZNEVSKIY, Viktor Pavlovich; ALEKSEYEVA, N.V., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn. red.

[Space rockets] Kosmicheskie rakety. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 122 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Astronautics) (Rockets (Aeronautics))

KAZNEYEVSKIY, P. F.

USSR/ Biology - Acclimatization

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 24/36

Authors : Kazneyevskiy, P. F.

Title : Acclimatization of Maral deer in southern Ural

Periodical : Priroda 2, 110-112, Feb 1954

Abstract : The transfer of a large group of Maral deer from the Altai country and the acclimatization in the game reservation section of southern Ural is reported. One USSR reference (1938). Illustration.

Institution : Ministry of Agriculture, USSR, Game Reservation Management

Submitted : .....

SAVACHENKO, Rakhil' Ipat'yevna; inzh.; MASTRYUKOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, klinitsist-khirurg. Prinimal uchastiye SOMS, M.K. KAZHIN, V.P., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual on apparatus used for inhalation anesthesia] Rukovodstvo po apparature dlia ingalistsionnogo narkoza. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 158 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya (for Savachenko).
(ANESTHESIOLOGY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

KRUCHINSKIY, Genrikh Vladislavovich; KAZNIN, V.P., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Restorative operations on the face following lupus]Vosstanovitel'nye operatsii na litse posle volchanki. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 135 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(LUPUS) (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

KAZNIN, V.P.

Use of a polyurethane sponge in pulmonary surgery. Khirurgiia no.12:69-72 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz legochnogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk N.I. Gerasimenko) Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' akad. A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.
(LUNGS—SURGERY) (PLASTICS IN MEDICINE)

KALININA, Tat'yana Vasil'yevna; KAZNIN, V.P., red.; KASIMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical tantalum suture in operations on the intestines] Mekhanicheskii tantalovyi shov pri operatsiiakh na kishechnike. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 57 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(SUTURES) (INTESTINES—SURGERY)

SERGEYEV, V.M., kand.med.nauk; KAZMIN, V.P.; GOLOVZKO, R.R.; ISHCHENKO, V.V.

Treatment of complications following prosthetic filling of the residual pleural cavity with polyurethane sponge. Khirurgiia no.1:77-83 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

(LUNGS--SURGERY) (URETHANES--THERAPEUTIC USE)

SEROV, Yelizaveta Vladimirovna, doktor med. nauk; KAZNIN, V.P., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Surgical anatomy of the lungs]Khirurgicheskaia anatomiia legkikh. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 144 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(LUNGS) (ANATOMY, SURGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL)

KONSTANTINOV, V.A.; KAZNIN, V.P.

Some problems of extrapleural plombage in pulmonary tuberculosis. Sov.med. 26 no.10:67-70 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A.Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) i Podol'skogo tuberkuleznogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nachal'nik V.A.Konstantinov).
(PLOMBAGE (SURGERY)) (TUBERCULOSIS)

PSHENICHNIKOV, Vladimir Il'ich; KAZNIN, V.P., red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Repeated surgery on the stomach in peptic ulcer] Povtornye operatsii na zheludke pri iazvennoi bolezni. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 144 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KOLESNIKOV, Ivan Stepanovich; PUTOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; GREBENNIKOVA, Anna Timofeyevna; KAZNIN, V.P., red.; SIMONYAN, K.S., red.

[Chronic pericarditides and their surgical treatment] Khronicheskie perikardity i ikh khirurgicheskoe lechenie. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 225 p. (MIRA 17:7)

BUYANOV, Valentin Mikhaylovich; KLIONER, Lev Isaakovich; SERGEYEV, Viktor Mikhaylovich; KAZNIN, V.P., red.

[Textbook of surgery] Uchebnik khirurgii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 423 p. (MIRA 17:6)

KUZ'MICHEV, A.P.; KAZNIN, V.P.

Left supralobar lobectomy with resection of the main bronchus in carcinoma. Khirurgiia 39 no.8:30-32 Ag '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (direktor - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov ; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

KAZNIN, V.P.; ZHADOVSKAYA, V.M.; KARIMOV, D.S.

Primary pulmonary hypertension. Sov. med. 27 no.11:34-37 N '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Otdeleniye priobretennykh porokov serdtsa Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir - prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KAZNIN, V.P. (Moskva, Ye-23, Medovyy pereulok, 12,kv.45)

Filling of the residual pleural cavity following lung resection; a review of foreign literature. Vest. khir. 92 no.2:134-141 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.-prof. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'- akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

PIROGOV, A.I.; KAZNIN, V.P. (Moskva)

Air embolism of the vessels of the brain in lung surgery.
Grud. khir. 6 no.1:107-109 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Adres Kaznina: Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt, dom 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii.

S/097/60/000/05/04/016

AUTHOR: Kaznin, Ye.V., Engineer

TITLE: Improvement of Heat Chambers of Continuous Operation at Conveyor Plants of Reinforced Concrete Products

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezo-Beton, 1960, No. 5, pp. 208 - 213

TEXT: A number of plants are adopting a method developed by NIIZhelezobeton (Scientific Research Institute of Reinforced Concrete) whereby the air in heat chambers is heated with radiators through a recirculating system. The article describes the reconstruction of a heat chamber at Lyuberetskiy Kombinat (Lyuberets Combine of Reinforced Concrete Products) in accordance with the new method and the results obtained, showing the incease in temperature and humidity. Inspite of the effectiveness of the new method the percentage of effectively utilized heat in the chambers of continuous operation is still very low, as revealed by tests in the Lyuberets Plant amounting to only 50.5%. The basic loss of heat and humidity is due to the natural air circulation originating by the temperature difference between the chamber and the workshop. The author develops formulae which permit the calculation of the loss incurred . To seal the interior of the chamber against

Card 1/3

S/097/60/000/05/04/016

Improvement of Heat Chambers of Continuous Operation at Conveyor Plants of Reinforced Concrete Products

such loss, air curtains are being introduced, which are being fed with hot air from the same source as the radiators. The air curtains are located immediately behind the entrance screen to the chamber and 0.5-1 m before the exit screen of the chamber. The article describes the exact location and orientation of air guides directing the hot air flow in such a way as to counteract the draft of cold air from the workshop and the outflow of hot air from the chamber. To determine the effectiveness of the hermetic seal of the chamber the author has developed a formula for the heat efficiency coefficient $\eta_T = \frac{Q_e - Q_c}{Q_e} 100\%$, in which Q_e is the amount of heat in kcal/hr which is lost by leakage through the in- and outlets of the chamber without the action of the air curtain, and Q_c the amount of air lost while the air curtain is operating. The method of heating the air in continuously operating heat chambers in conjuction with measures of hermetical sealing of the in- and outlets of the chamber allows for improvement of the process of thermal treatment. With this object in view it is recommended to install two circulation systems - one in the warming up zone with a capacity of 60-70% (of heat)

Card 2/3

(A) L 11236-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6002479 SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/001/0026/0027

44 55 44 55 44 55

AUTHOR: Galashina, M. L.; Kaznina, G. V.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.

50

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of tin-containing polyorganosiloxanes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1966, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: silicone, silicone lubricant, tin containing silicone, polysiloxane, lubricant additive, antiwear additive

ABSTRACT: A number of tin-containing polyorganosiloxanes have been synthesized in an attempt to produce lubricity-improving additives for silicone lubricants. 1) by the reaction of the bis(chloromethyl)tetramethylsiloxane Grignard reagent with diethyldichlorotin or dimethyldichlorotin, the following polymers, respectively, were obtained:

$$[-Si(CH_3)_2OSi(CH_3)_2CH_2Sn(C_2H_5)_2CH_2-]_n \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$-[-Si(CH_3)_2OSi(CH_3)_2CH_2Sn(CH_3)_2CH_2-]- \quad \text{(II)}$$

To improve their limited solubility in polyorganosiloxanes, I and II were treated

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.84

Card 2/2

21532-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM/DJ

ACC NR: AP6009880 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0070/0070

INVENTOR: Galashina, M. L.; Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Kazninn, G. V.; Alekseyeva, T. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A preparative method for polyorganosiloxanes. Class 39, No. 178988

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 70

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, lubricant, tin compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method of preparing polyorganosiloxanes from organosilicone compounds. To obtain polymers with improved lubricating properties, a starting mixture of dialkyl- or arylalkyldichlorosilane, dialkyl(aryl)phosphinomethyl(propyl)-dialkoxysilane, and trialkylstannylmethylsilanolate of an alkali metal is heated under an inert gas. [VS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4216

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.84:546.18:546.81

NEMAL'TSEVA, T.M., nauchn. sotr.; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., nauchn. sotr.; KARAMZIN, V.P., nauchn. red.; KAZNINA, L.A., red.; YERMACHENKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Organization of atomic energy research in Japan] Organizatsiia nauchnykh issledovanii po atomnoi energii v IAponii. Moskva, Vses.in-t nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1963. 66 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Japan—Atomic energy research)

YEVSIN, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich; TORGCHESHNIKOV, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., nauchn. red.; KAZNINA, L.A., red.; CHERNYSHEVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization of scientific research work in chemistry in the German Federal Republic] Organizatsiia nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot v oblasti khimii v FRG. Moskva, Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1963. 83 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Germany, West--Chemical research)

KUZNOVETSKAYA, E. B., SUKHOMLINOV, B. F., and MERENOV, V. V. (USSR)

"Influence of Ionising Radiation of the Physico-chemical and Biochemical Properties of Hemoglobin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

KAZNOVETSKIY G. I.

USSR/Technical Crops. Oil Plants. Sugar Plants. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77776.

Author : Kaznovetskiy, G.I.
Inst : Lvov Agricultural Institute.
Title : On the Problem of Winter Resistance of Rape in Connection with Agrotechnical Methods of Cultivation.

Orig Pub: Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1955, 5, 16-20.

Abstract: On the experimental fields of the Lvov Agricultural Institute in Dublyany, on grey forest-steppe soils, experiments were conducted in 1952-1954 for the study of sowing periods, methods and norms of sowing, effect of fertilizers and methods of care for winter rape. An important link in this work was the observations on the resistance of rape to frosts by various agrotechnical methods of cultiva-

Card : 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29926

Author : Kaznovetskiy, G.I.
Inst : -
Title : Winter Rapeseed on an Occupied Fallow.

Orig Pub : Kolgospnik Ukraini, 1957, No 7, 23 (Ukrainian)

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Growing winter rape on green fallows. Zemledelie 5 no.7:69-71 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. L'vovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Rape (Plant)) (Fallowing)

LAZHOVENSKIY, G.I., Cand Agr Sci --(diss) "Cultivation of winter rape [Brassica napus] under conditions of [illegible] Oblast." Belaya Tserkov', 1958. 15 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Belaya Tserkov' Agr Inst), 150 copies (KL, 45-58, 130)

S/594/61/000/000/007/011
D234/D303

AUTHORS: Subbotin, V.I., Kaznovskiy, S.P. and Sidorov, V.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigating heat absorption by a liquid metallic heat carrier on models of plane heating elements

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teplo- i massoobmenu. Minsk, 1961. Tezisy dokladov i soobshcheniy (Dopolneniye), 39

TEXT: The paper gives a short review of the literature on problems of heat absorption by liquid metals in plane slot-shaped canals. Problems of heat modelling of the active zone of a nuclear reactor with plane heating elements are touched upon. The authors give a description of an experimental work on heat absorption by mercury in a canal of a rectangular cross section; data obtained on the distribution of temperatures on the walls of the canal are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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S/096/61/000/009/006/008
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Subbotin, V.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Kaznovskiy, S.P., Engineer, and Sidorov, V.I., Engineer.

TITLE: An investigation of heat uptake by liquid metal in a rectangular duct

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1961, No.9, pp. 68-72

TEXT: Plate-type heat exchangers offer promise for nuclear reactors with liquid-metal cooling. Numerous works have been published on the theoretical and experimental study of heat transfer to liquid metals in rectangular ducts, and previous work is briefly reviewed. Special mention is made of the difference between Nusselt numbers when the heat is taken away from one or from both sides of the duct. Retardation of the heat transfer medium occurs near the corners of the duct, so that the fluid should be more strongly heated in these places. Oxides of the liquid metal circulating in suspension may also have an appreciable influence on the temperature distribution in the wall and in the fluid. The authors have made an experimental study of heat transfer to light metals containing varying amounts of oxides in suspension in rectangular ducts. The results indicate

Card 1/ 6

that the oxides in suspension accumulate preferentially in the layer near the wall. It is also possible for the oxides to accumulate in the corners of the duct. An approximate analysis of heat transfer in a rectangular duct gives the following expression for the temperature distribution on the internal surfaces of the walls:

$$\frac{t_w - t_0}{qd_э}\lambda_1 = f\left(Pe, \frac{x}{d_э}, \frac{y}{d_э}, \frac{\delta_1}{d_э}, \frac{\delta_2}{d_э}, \frac{z_0}{d_э}, \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right) \qquad (5)$$

where: $t_w(x, y)$ is the temperature of the heat-transmitting wall of the duct; t_0 is the temperature of the heat transfer medium at inlet to the duct; q is the specific thermal flux through the wall averaged over the surface; $d_э$ is the equivalent diameter; λ_1, λ_2 are coefficients of thermal conductivity of the liquid and wall respectively; x is the coordinate of the length of the duct; y is the coordinate of the width of the duct; z is the coordinate of the height of the duct; δ_1 is the thickness of the heat-transmitting wall; δ_2 is the thickness of the end wall; $2z_0$ is the height of the section.

Card 2/6

An investigation of heat uptake by ....

A great deal of experimental data and calculations would be required to determine the functional relationships. However, the authors have made a series of experiments on heat transfer in rectangular ducts and some of the results are given in this article. The heat transfer medium used was mercury of 99.9% purity, and it was filtered whilst in circulation. The experimental section was a duct of section 50 x 11.8 mm, 1000 mm long, made of steel 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T). Electric heaters were provided. Thermal losses on the experimental section were not measured or compensated but it is estimated that they were less than 1% of the applied thermal energy. In tests made with heating from two sides, the specific thermal fluxes through each of the heat-transmitting walls were the same to within 2 - 3%. The heat input was compared with the increased heat content of the mercury in the duct; the average difference was ± 2%. It was not possible to detect temperature variations over the length of the duct. Fig.3 shows experimental data on variations in the wall temperature distribution across the width of the duct with heat applied from both sides for the various values of Pekle's number indicated:

Card 3/6

S/096/61/000/009/006/008
E194/E155

An investigation of heat uptake by ....

(1 - Pe ≈ 420; 2 - Pe ≈ 590; 3 - Pe ≈ 850; 4 - Pe ≈ 1290; 5 - Pe = 1500 - 4100). It will be seen that near the centre of the duct there is a level part in the curve, which then falls to a minimum and later rise near the outer edges. This behaviour is evidently due to special features of the hydrodynamics of a rectangular duct. Fig.7 shows the relationship between the Nusselt and Pekle's numbers with heat supply from one and two sides: 'a' refers to the authors' experimental data with heating from two sides; 'b' the same but with single side; 1 refers to Martinelli's equation (Ref.1: R.C. Martinelli: Trans.ASME, 69, 8, Nov. 1947); 2 to Buleyev's equation for heat supply from both sides; 3 the same with heat supply from one side; 4 the equation of W.B. Harrison and J.R. Menke (Ref.2: Trans. ASME, 71, 7, Oct. 1949). Although the experimental results are in satisfactory agreement with curves calculated by the formulae of Martinelli, Buleyev and Harrison and Menke, it is still too early to draw firm general conclusions in this respect. Measurements similar to those described here have been made elsewhere in a round tube and the results indicate the presence of a contact thermal resistance when mercury is used. Hence it is not

altogether clear why in the present case the experimental data for the mean heat-transfer coefficient in a rectangular duct are in good agreement with theoretical calculations. The coincidence may apply only to this specific case. The demonstration of relatively high irregularity of temperature across the width of the heat-transmitting wall is of considerable importance in reactor design. It is necessary to make further investigations of special features of local heat transfer and hydrodynamics in rectangular ducts, so as to develop methods of calculating the temperature distribution in such cases.

There are 7 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet and 3 English.

The English language references read as follows:

Ref.1: as quoted above.
Ref.2: as quoted above.
Ref.5: B. Lubarsky, S.I. Kaufman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Report 1270, 1956.

KAZOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. (Kumertau);
ROGOZIN, G.G., inzh. (Kumertau)

Study of transients in turbogenerators using a frequency characteristics technique. Elektrichestvo no.2:42-48 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KAZOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk; KARTSEV, V.P., inzh.

Prospects of the use of superconductors in electrical engineering. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.1:22-26 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

KAZNOWSKI, B.

Greet our colleagues from aero clubs. p. 181. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 12, Mar. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

KA[illegible]SKI, B.

From the Salamander to a jet bomber. p. 4.

SKRZYDLATA POLSKA. (Ligo Lotnicze) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11, No. 34, Aug. 1955.

Monthly List of East European accession (EEDI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9 September, 1959. Uncl.

POL/7-60-22-12/46

AUTHOR: Kaznowski, Bogdan

TITLE: Who Will be the 1960 Champion ?

PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata polska, 1960, No. 22, pp. 4 - 5

TEXT: This article discusses the main flying requirements necessary to win the 1960 Polish Air Force Flying Competition. During the 1960 competition, the following night and day manoeuvres must be fulfilled: photo-firing, target attack, intercepting, air combat and bombing. The 1959 competition was won by: Pilot, Captain, Franciszek Walentyn - fighter aircraft champion; fighter aircraft team champions - Major Kałkus, Captain Grundman, Captain Figurski, Captain Bogusz, Captain Mielczarek and Lt. Styczeń, target bombing champion was Pilot, Lt. Charyszyn and his crew. Major, Pilot, Pelc was nominated as high-class aerobatic pilot of 1958. There are 5 photographs.

Card 1/1

KAZNOWSKI, B., kapitan

2nd Contest of the Fighter Aviation. Wojsk przegl 13 no.8:3-12 Ag '60.

KAZNOWSKI, L.

"Mniszek gumodajny koksagiz. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne, 1951. 59 p. (Taraxacum kok-saghyz)."

DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

KAZNOWSKI, Lucjan

On the preparation of appraisals of cigarette tobaccos. Rocz nauk roln rosl 81 no.4:1085-1095 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Tobacco) (Cigarette industry)

KAZNOWSKI-IHAR, L.

"The spring culture of plants." p. 23
(Plon, Vol 4 No 1 Jan 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

KAINOWSKI, L.

"Uprawa tytoni papierosowych. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Roinicze i Lesne, 1953. 59p. (Biblioteka roinicza gromady) (Raising tobacco for cigarettes)

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954

WAZNOWSKI, L.

Racznik. Wyd. 2., zmienione i rozsz. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne, 1956. 89 p. (The castor-oil plant. 2d ed., enl. and rev.)
DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

LESOKHIN, B.F.; MEL'NIKOV, Yu.L.; POL'YEVSKO, V.P.; KHROMETS, Yu.N.; KAZEY, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GOLOVANOV, A.L., red.; BORROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Metal bridges; testing the performance of metal spans in currently used railroad bridges] Metallicheskie mosty; issledovanie raboty metallicheskikh proletnykh stroenii na ekspluatiruemykh mostakh. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel.dor.izd-vo, 1959. 186 p. (Babushkin. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut transportnogo stroitel'stva. Trudy, no.29) (MIRA 12:8)

(Railroad bridges--Testing)

KAZNYEV, G. A.

PA 190T80

USSR/Medicine (Veterinary) - Infectious Diseases Nov 51

"Bacillus Carriers in Pasteurellosis of Cattle," G. A. Kaznyev, Cand Vet Sci

"Veterinariya" Vol XXVIII, No 11, pp 35-37

On the basis of work done in the Nakhichevan' ASSR, Kaznyev and his group found that in herds safe with regard to pasteurellosis there are 0.5% of bacillus carriers, while in herds where animals had pasteurellosis and recovered, percentage

190T80

USSR/Medicine (Veterinary) - Infectious Diseases (Contd) Nov 51

of bacillus carriers is 28%. Bacillus carriers from herds which had pasteurellosis yield much more virulent cultures of bacilli than carriers from safe herds.

190T80

KA

AG

Quick determination of moisture content of soils. János Di Gléria and Béla Kazó (Agrochem. Research Inst., Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 99–110(1951).—The simple, quick, and cheap method is based upon the hygroscopicity of glycerol. Dilute glycerol (62–5%) is mixed with the soil sample, allowed to stand for 30–50 min., and filtered under the application of a pressure of 2 to 3 atm. through filter-paper disks placed in appropriate crucibles. Three quarters of the filtrate is discarded, and some drops of the last portion are placed in a refractometer. The water content of soil is calcd. on the basis of 2 readings: refractometer value of original glycerol and refractometer value of filtered glycerol. Equations were derived to obtain correction values to be employed at measurements where a high accuracy is needed. The used glycerol can be regenerated by heating to 180°. Details of the app. are given.

István Finály

(1)

K-1 2 0, BELA

Determination of moisture content of soils by alcoholic combustion. Béla Kuzó (Agrochem. Research Inst., Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 235–40(1951).—The method of Bouyoucos (*C. A.* 32, 9364) was modified to reduce alc. consumption and increase accuracy. Instead of direct heating, the soil sample was indirectly heated in a modified app. suitable for field detns. The amt. of alc. required for the detn. was reduced from 45 to 25 ml. The deviation of results obtained by the modified method (compared to data of detns. in drying box) was smaller than that by the original method. István Finály

KAZO, Béla

COUNTRY :Hungary
CATEGORY :Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104416

AUTHOR :Klimes-Szmik, Andor; Kazó, Béla
INST. :-
TITLE :The Use of Conditioning Materials on Irrigated Soils

SOURCE :Agrokém. és talaj., 1957, 6, No. 4, 297-310

ABSTRACT :The application of solakrol (20% solution of Na-NH_4 polyacrolyte) on irrigated unstructured chernozem soils in the Agarda region (Hungary) in 1955/1956 had a favorable effect on the physical properties of the soils. When the surface of the soil was treated with 2, 4, 6 and 8 centners/hectare doses of the preparation, there was observed a considerable increase in the 30-cm soil layer of water-stable aggregates and an increased accumulation of atmospheric and irrigation water. On the control plots the quantity of water-stable aggregates did not exceed 25%; on the areas treated with solakrol at the rate of 6 centners/hectare the quantity was

Card: 1/2

KAZO, B.

Methods if investigating the ascertaining of the water economy of soils. p. 181. (KOZLEMENYEI. Vol. 11, no. 1/4, 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

KAZO, Bela; GRUBER, Lajos

Soil erosion research by means of isotopes. Agrokem talajtan 9 no.4:517-526 '60.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Talajtani es Agrokemiai Kutato Intezete, Budapest.

KAZO, B.

Study on erosional processes due to the formation of the surface runoff water by filming. Agrokem talajtan 13 Suppl.:3-10 My '64.

1. Research Institute of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

KAZOKOV, E.I.

(2)

4375. INVESTIGATION OF NATURE OF "ASPHALTENES" FROM HUMIC TARS. Kazokov, E.I. and Grigoreva, K.V. (Zh prikl. Khim. (J appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.), Jan. 1953, vol. 26, 96-100). Substances insoluble in petroleum ether (30°-65°C) and soluble in benzene were yielded (13-19%) by low temperature tars from peat and coal. Tars were preliminarily dewaxed with acetone. "Asphaltenes" can be divided into basic (11-15%) phenolic (53-60%), and neutral (25-30%) components; analyses are given. Their molecular weight (280-370) is much less than that of asphaltenes from petroleum (ca 3000). Tar "asphaltenes" have high content of nitrogen (1.7-2.7%) and oxygen (13-14.7%).

T.P.

10-13-54 IJP

A102

S/058/62/000/009/061/069
A057/A101

AUTHORS: Kazoń, Grażyna, Winawer, Irena

TITLE: Activation of silver-magnesium secondary-electron emitters for photomultipliers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 9, 1962, 49, abstract 9-3-97t ("Przegl. elektron.", 1962, v. 3, no. 1, 9 - 11, Polish)

TEXT: Emitters from an Ag-Mg (Ag 98%, Mg 2%) alloy with a coefficient of secondary emission of about 4, working at a 100 - 150 v voltage, are used in the two last stages of the photomultiplier developed in the Przemysl Institute of Electronics (Poland). The activation of the emitters is based on the formation of a magnesium oxide surface layer of 10^{-5} - 10^{-4} cm thickness. The maximum values for the coefficient of secondary emission is attained by oxidation of an Ag-Mg alloy in steam atmosphere. Curves are given which characterize the activation process and are taken under thoroughly controlled conditions in which the influence of side factors was excluded by preliminary washing and protracted heating of samples. A drawback of the silver-magnesium emitters is their low resistance to moisture, consequently they change strongly the emission properties during storage in air. Until the installation these emitters have to be stored in exsiccators or evacuated ampullas. There are 4 references. [Przemysłowy. Inst. Elektroniki, PNR]

Card 1/2

N. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2